THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. SWIFT

No. 282.

ROYAL VAUXHALL FESTIVAL.

In saying a few words on this subject, it may appear that we are giving it too much importance by considering it under the head of politics; but the trifles of the times often let us farthest into their real character; and owing to the mighty matters of discussion that the late events of the world have presented to the attention of politicians, they have been accustomed for some years past to pay too little regard to the very circumstances, from which, however small in their appearance, some of the most awful of those events have proceeded. It is for this reason that we have so often noticed the festive meetings at Carlton House, and that we now wish to separate the character of the late Vauxhall Entertainment from what it pretends to be.—We shall first give a description of it with the assistance of the daily papers, and then proceed to an observation or two, suggested by what it omitted as well as displayed, and by the characters of the chief persons concerned.

"The Stewards," says the *Times*, "assembled early on Saturday at Vauxhall, to arrange the ceremonial, and about four the doors were opened for general admission.—The dinner was in the range of covered buildings, with the addition of a temporary saloon. The Rotunda held the table of the Duke of York, as President. This table was raised on a platform of a few steps from the ground, so as to be seen through the whole range of the halls: it formed a crescent. Two lines of tables for the general guests were placed down the length of the saloon, and smaller tables at the sides occupied the vacant spaces. The occasional saloon was singularly novel and beautiful. As it spread over a large space, interspersed with trees, the branches had been made the support of a splendid canopy of British, Spanish, and Portuguese flags. From this rich roof chandeliers hung with a profusion of lights, the ground was covered with cloth, and the tables disposed in a manner to which nothing could be added for convenience or effect. At five the bands in the garden struck up the "Duke of York's March," and the Stewards went to receive his Royal Highness at the gate. He entered in a few minutes after, attended by the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, and Gloucester; and dinner commenced. It was entirely cold, with the exception of turtle-soup, and consisted of a profusion of fowls, hams, pastry, and the usual composition of a public dinner. Madeira, claret, and punch, were on the tables in abundance. When the whole company, of probably more than 1200, had taken their seats, the general view was admirable. The orchestra of the rotunda had been hung like a tent with flags and festoons; within, by a strong light, was seen a row of crimson steps, covered with massive pieces of ornamental gold and silver plate, with the Bust of Lord Wellington on the summit. At the foot, and leaning against a silver vase of exquisite workmanship, was the Marshal's staff, taken in the battle. Two trumpeters in their state liveries, and with silver trumpets, stood forward from the pile, and between them a grenadier of the Guards, held the standard of the 100th French regiment of the line. The Duke of York sat in the centre of the first table, with the Russian Ambassador on his left. The Duke of Clarence was on his right; and in succession on the same side, the Duke of Gloucester, the Spanish Ambassador, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Sussex, the Turkish Envoy, Lord Castlereagh, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Ministers, who were chiefly in uniforms, and the principal part of the foreigners of distinction in London, sat at the President's table. Military and naval uniforms were chiefly worn, and even this contributed to the picturesque effect of the assembly. Marquis Wellesley came in after dinner had commenced, and when the seat due to his peculiar share in the feelings of the day had been occupied. The dinner was plain, but plentiful and well served. The conclusion was announced by a flourish of trumpets and the singing of "*Non nobis Domine*," by Taylor and other performers, who were placed midway between the extremities of the tables. Next followed, "The King;" drank standing, and with three times three.—"God save the King" was then chaunted, and accompanied by the band. The President next gave "The Prince Regent," drank as the former, and with *great applause*. The usual toasts succeeded. The "Queen and Royal Family." "The Duke of York, and the Army." "The Duke of Clarence, and the Navy." "Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington." This produced the loudest and most repeated acclamations, the assemblage rising at once, and renewing their plaudits for a long time. "General Sir Thomas Graham, and the other Generals in the Peninsula." "The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Army." "Ferdinand the Seventh, and the cause of Spain;" drank with universal applause. "The Emperor of Russia;" loud huzzas. "The King of Prussia." "The King of Sweden." "The Prince Regent of Portugal." "Marshal Beresford, and the Portuguese armies." The Spanish Armies, and the brave Guerillas." These toasts were all drank with three times three, and standing. The Duke of York gave the toast; it was announced from the head of the table by a flourish of trumpets; and then, with the spirit of the "antique time" of Royal feasting, was returned from the foot by another flourish. The *Marquis of Huntley* presided in the temporary saloon. About nine the Ladies began to arrive, and the Gentlemen, who had already risen for some time from dinner, went to the avenues to receive them as they entered. The gardens were, as the night came, gradually brightening, until they exhibited a blaze of splendour.

"Admission was given to the company, who came with the Stewards' tickets for the evening, for some time previous to the hour of ten. They were received at the coach door by *Lord Yarmouth*, and others of the Stewards. The numbers of carriages which crowded the road for above an hour before the doors were opened, rendered the access very tardy. The general effect of the illumination of the Gardens was, unquestionably, much more brilliant and striking than usual. The facades of the quadrangle in which the Orchestra stands, were ornamented above the colonades with variegated lamps, expressing the names of all the places in which the British, Spanish, and Portuguese arms have been distinguished in the glorious war of the Peninsula, as well as those of the gallant Officers who have taken an eminent share in those exploits of heroism. On these inscriptions, decorations were raised like battlements, intermixed with trophies and with shields, representing the Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, the Union Cross, and various other emblematical devices. Vast numbers of additional lamps were suspended in the more retired and umbrageous walks: of which the principal one formed a most beautiful *allée verte*: the entrance to this delightful promenade was distinguished by a magnificent arch, and on each of its verdant sides were hung a triple festoon of lamps; between which and the grand walk were placed

beds of the most charming and odoriferous shrubs and flowers. At the east end there was a superb Gothic Illumination, inclosing a transparency of his Majesty on horseback. In one corner of the retired part of the garden, a fanciful rustic temple was erected; the rude pillars that supported it, entwined with foliage. In another corner there was an exhibition of "*Les Ombres Chinoises*," with a representation of wild water fowl, and the amusements of angling; supported by a dialogue from behind the transparent scene. At the back of the Orchestra was a very large picture of the Marquis of Wellington, mounted, receiving from a soldier the *baton* of Marshal Jourdan. The fireworks were very well managed, and were repeated several times during the fete. There was nothing particularly meritorious in the devices; but the rockets excited much admiration from the superior height to which they rose, and the splendour of their explosions.

"The *baton* of Marshal Jourdan was placed on the buffet behind the President's chair. The *batons* of the old *Marechaux de France* were ornamented with the *fleur de lis*. This Imperial *baton*, now a trophy of British valour, is of the ordinary size, covered with black velvet, and decorated with the Imperial Eagles of France in gold: the case in which it was contained is red, with ornaments somewhat similar. The Stewards wore small white ribbands at the button-holes of their coats, ornamented with a green laurel leaf.

"Many persons of high rank quitted the gardens soon after the banquet was over. The Marquis Wellesley remained for a considerable time afterwards, walking and conversing with different persons. Several Russian officers attracted much notice, by their peculiar military uniforms. The Spanish Ambassador and his suite were magnificently dressed. The Ladies in general were habited in white muslin or satin, variegated by lively colours; and some were superbly adorned with feathers and jewels. Though a space was railed in, under the temporary awning formed by the British colours, and the floor of the long side saloon was beautifully chalked for dancing, that amusement gave way to the general taste for promenading. The splendour of the decorations more peculiarly belonged to the dinner arrangements. The effect of so vast a number of additional lamps in the Garden was, unquestionably, extremely brilliant, and far surpassed any former exhibition in the same place: but it seemed the opinion of many, that something more of the surprising might have been accomplished, by some novel and imposing mode of illumination: such, for instance, as a more resplendent concentration of lights in masses. The fireworks went off exceedingly well; yet, owing to the shortness of the time allowed, the devices had not that degree of invention which belonged to such a commemoration.

"Such, however, were the allurements of the fete itself, that many endeavoured to obtain a sight of, and participation in it, who were unable to gratify their curiosity. Tickets became so scarce, on the morning of celebration, that ten, and even fifteen guineas, were in vain offered for one for the dinner. Proportionate prices were also tendered for the evening's amusement; and of those who had secured their admission, such were the dangers and difficulties they had to encounter, that many returned without a sight of the fete. The obstructions to getting in and retiring after twelve o'clock, became almost insuperable. Such a scene of confusion, we believe, never before existed. Servants, being banished from the entrance, Gentlemen were obliged to come out and endeavour to call their own carriages; to which, if by any hazard they found them, they were yet unable to conduct their company, for they were universally refused admittance into the Gardens again. Thus parties were separated—carriages rendered useless—persons of all ranks exposed—and many who had vehicles of their own waiting, were obliged to chaffer for, and hire hackney-coaches at any price. Families who had intended to quit the Gardens at one o'clock, if by any chance they reached their carriages, were forced, after waiting three or four hours, to quit them again, and find their way home on foot—their carriages followed at six, seven, and even eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. Scores, after proceeding as near as they could to the Gardens, finding their patience exhausted, got out, and overcome by fatigue, trudged home on foot without seeing the show. Many ladies walked from the Asylum, after being as long stationary there as female patience would admit, and struggled through the crowd, unprotected to the Gardens. The whole was confusion worse confounded. The battle of Vittoria itself, which the fete was meant to celebrate, was peace, order, and harmony, when compared to the modern Babel, which extended from Charing-cross to Southville, on the Wandsworth road."

"No adequate provision," observes the *Chronicle*, "was made for the ladies in the evening. There was a scramble for refreshments at the buffets round the promenade, to which it was scarcely possible to get access—and the hardiest were but ill requited for their labour, by what they could snatch. Even the Princess of Wales, who honoured the Fete with her presence, was not accommodated with a seat—the royal box was *otherwise* occupied; and her Royal Highness walked round, accompanied first by the Duke of Gloucester, and afterwards by her own brother, the Duke of Brunswick, without sitting down. There was not even care taken to arrange the approach and departure of carriages to and from the gardens—so that the way was completely choked up, and it required three hours to travel from Westminster bridge to the gate. The Duchess of York sat with great patience for more than two hours in her carriage on the *outside* the hedge. All this was owing to the employment of *Hussars*, instead of the good old, but now almost obsolete officers, called *Constables*, for they would have directed coachmen how to set down and take up without delay. But perhaps we are not sufficiently familiarised to the new system of carrying on the Government by *Fetes*."

Such was the Vauxhall Festival,—brilliantly lighted, badly arranged, conducted with insipidity, and ending in confusion. It's most remarkable feature, in a negative point of view, was the absence of the PRINCE REGENT, who is known to take such delight in these matters, and who in the first instance was given out as one of the intended guests. It was afterwards discovered, it seems, that *Etiquette* was against the presence of the "Sovereign" at a subscription-dinner; but as the PRINCE REGENT is not the Sovereign,—as he has been at other public dinners,—and as it is quite clear, generally speaking, that he could make the law for himself in this instance, and accept what invitation he pleased, we were very much inclined to doubt the truth of such a reason, till at last we discovered that Etiquette was a personage not to be trifled with, and that she actually made her own appearance at the Fete instead of his Royal Highness, in the likeness of a lady dressed in white satin with a head-dress of green and diamonds. It is the same Etiquette that has prevented his Royal Highness's appearance in several other public places, and that has lately driven the Court upon the expedient of changing the old drawing-rooms into certain nameless assemblies.

But can any entertainment, at which the sovereign or his representative is not to appear, be called "*national?*" The diners at Vauxhall affected to call their joviality a national business and a public one, yet the first person in the nation is not to be seen at it, and the public cannot get in! If the nation were to be parties in the matter, as on such an occasion they well might, why not invite them at once to pursue their festivities all over the kingdom, and to drink their toasts in honour of Lord WELLINGTON, and express their sentiments respecting the merits of his con-

temporaries, as their various assemblages might think fit? Why not too, in the first instance, chuse Kensington Gardens or one of the Parks in which to let loose the sympathies of the Court with the feelings of the public, instead of resorting to a confined and comparatively mean place, which is only a better sort of tea-garden, and which, in spite of the rank of those who occasionally visit it, inevitably conjures up ideas of vulgarity and debauchery? The truth is, the public and the nation had nothing to do with the matter. A few courtiers and their dependents agree to have a feast in celebration of the Marquis's victory; the party is rendered a little solid by the addition of some grave or neutral personages, who are not in the habit of disobliging the Court; his Lordship's kinsmen are invited; the fashionable world come to take a peep out of curiosity; and the entertainment is called national, when the nation at large are fast asleep in their beds, quite unconscious that my Lord YARMOUTH is playing an inviting part among ladies, or the Duke of YORK cutting a figure amidst trophies of victory.

Doubtless it is right to celebrate the merits of one who has done so much for his country's name and for the cause of liberty, as Lord WELLINGTON; nor have we the slightest intention of comparing this festival with others in point of *occasion*. There was *something* in this festival;—something like enthusiasm to countenance the enjoyment, something of meritorious reason to dignify and give it a character;—the suspended *baton* had here some meaning, and was not a mere satire in the shape of a stick. We only mean to deprecate the idea that any circumscribed meeting, at which the YARMOUTHS and HEADFORTS are the ruling deities, can possibly be of national honour to the gallant Marquis, or that any sympathy with his Lordship's glory can be at all identified with a concurrence in their general feelings.

It would be easy to *imagine* a festival really national in honour of such a man; it would be easy to imagine a whole people setting apart a day for the celebration of his exploits, and selecting for the conduct of their respective assemblies those whom they thought most worthy of such an honour for their reputation, their virtues, and their truly English character;—nor might it be impossible, in a country like this, to fancy their Prince coming abroad among them to participate in their enthusiasm, perhaps with his wife at his side and a set of eminent minds about him, noticing wherever he appeared the persons most celebrated for worth and wisdom, recommending the deeds of the person celebrated to the quill of the poet and the pencil of the artist, and received wherever he turned with delight in the faces, and blessings in the mouths, of an animated and grateful people. But these days do not often occur, and in the mean time we must be content with giving vent to our applause of great characters through the medium of the press, and with leaving justice to be done to their names by the recording genius of our literature.

In short, festivals of the present description neither accord with the merits which they would celebrate, nor fall in with the genius of the English people, nor after all mean what they pretend. They are shewy and tricksome, have more of a French than an English character, and are rather contrivances for disseminating Court luxury and enlarging the Court interest than meetings to encourage the national spirit. We do not insinuate that those who set them on foot may not be very sincere in their sentiments of Lord WELLINGTON;—we have no doubt that their admiration of him is as profound as their gratitude ought to be boundless; but all our festivals do not pretend to a national character, and let us recollect what sort of leading spirits are those that frequent them,—let us recollect the founders of Orange-Clubs, the erectors of governments within governments, the patrons of gaming and dissipation, the separaters of wives and from wives, the pursuers of every species of intrigue, political and domestic, and we shall see in these entertainments, not vivifying and patriotic meetings at which the arts of the nation are encouraged, and example set to its virtues, but so many unwholesome shews to dazzle weak eyes and to beat up for adherents to the masters of the revels.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

CADIZ, JUNE 30.—The Duke del Parque writes from Xativa, under date of the 24th, that he had received dispatches, dated the 23d of June, from Lord Bentinck, at Alicant, announcing, that having arrived on the coast of Catalonia at the time the re-embarkation of the expedition was taking place, he had approved of its being carried into execution, agreeably to Lord Wellington's instructions; that the cavalry and trains alone had suffered any loss, and that so trifling, that it could be repaired in eight days; that the Duke should retreat to the lines of Fuentelahiguera, Onteniente, and Alcoi; that he would send him an officer to concert with him; and that the expedition began to enter Alicant on the 23d. In consequence of this the Duke del Parque says, that he would carry the movement into effect on the 25th; and that he had intelligence that Suchet was returning from Catalonia with all the troops he took with him, and 3000 more, which he had drawn from Arragon. This evening a second courier arrived, with information that the expedition had returned from Catalonia to Alicant; and that the Duke del Parque had proceeded to join Generals Elio and Villacampa; that the expeditionary troops would occupy the positions which the Duke had left; that the French had returned to their former positions, and that Suchet was in Valencia. Mina, in his letters up to the 14th, says, that he has had many actions, in which he has caused the enemy a loss of about 2500 men.

CORTES, SITTING OF JULY 1.

Senor GOLMIN read a private letter, dated Vittoria, June 22, which said, that the victory obtained there had been most complete; that all the enemy's cannon, baggage, &c. had been taken; that some thousand Spanish families, marching with the French, had been collected, besides countless prisoners. [Here the auditors in the hall

of the Cortes could not refrain from manifesting their joy by the loudest demonstrations.] This, added the Deputy, is a victory which insures the independence of Spain, and perhaps of Europe. It is the manifest work of the Most High; and thinking it our first duty to give thanks to God, I make a proposition to that effect.

The Senor Presidente here observed, that all the Members of Congress, as true Spaniards, and true patriots, were animated by the same sentiments; but, the Cortes could not proceed to adopt the proposition now made, without first receiving official communications.

[Soon after a dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated Subijaga, the 19th of June, giving an account of the passage of the Ebro, was communicated; and also another from Brigadier Rosello, from the Head-quarters of the 4th Army at Burgos, dated the 23d, giving some details of the battle of Vittoria. When these letters were read, the applauses were renewed on all sides, presenting the most affecting spectacle of the exultation which occupied every heart.]

Senor Golvin:—The moment seems now arrived, when I can clothe my proposition in a formal shape. I do not, however, mean to limit it to what I suggested before; but to extend it to this effect, that as soon as thanks have been given to the Most High, the Congress should fix its attention to the hero who, with so much glory to himself, has conferred so great a benefit on the nation, demanding that your Majesty return the most expressive thanks to Lord Wellington and to all the Officers and troops, both allied and national, who have so skilfully directed, and so bravely executed, the well-meditated plans of the illustrious Chief under whose orders they act.—The motion was then put as follows:—"That *Te Deum* be sung in presence of the Cortes; that thanks be given to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the other Chiefs and troops of the combined army; and that there be a general salute of cannon, and an illumination."—Carried by acclamation.

CORTES, JULY 2.

Conde de Toreno gave an account to the Congress of the proceedings of a deputation from the Cortes which yesterday went to congratulate his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, on account of the celebrated victory of the 21st of June: he stated, that the Marquis of Villafranca addressed the Ambassador, who replied in terms the most honourable to the Spanish troops for the share they had in the victory.

Senor R. Oliveno, in the name of his province of Charcas, and of the city of Plata, offered to defray the expence of a medal in honour of the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, on which should be a bust of him.—Approved without discussion.

[Here Lord Wellington's dispatches were read.]

Senor Anaquelles.—Although the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo does not require fresh proof to be convinced of the pure sentiments of gratitude which animate the Congress in respect to this illustrious Captain, I think that the time is now arrived when the Cortes should bestow upon him a territorial property, as it has already elevated him to the first class of the civil order. I therefore propose 1st, That the Cortes bestow upon the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo a territorial property of the national domains, administered on account of the national Treasury, for which purpose the Regency will propose to the Cortes what it conceives suitable to the merits of the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the generosity of the Spanish nation. 2d, That the title of possession which shall be prepared, shall contain the following words:—"In the name of the Spanish nation, in testimony of its most sincere gratitude."—Approved without discussion.

GERMANY.

Prague, July 3.—On the 28th of June, the Prussian General Scharnhorst died here of the wounds he received in the battle of Lutzen. Count Metternich returned to Gitschin on the 30th of June, from his journey to Dresden.

July 7.—The Emperor has left Gitschin for the castle of Brandus, two miles from Prague. It is supposed his Majesty will reside there some time.

Magdeburgh, July 12.—The Emperor arrived here to-day, at seven in the morning. His Majesty mounted on horseback, and visited the fortifications, which render Magdeburg one of the strongest places in Europe. His Majesty left Dresden on the 10th, at three in the afternoon. He breakfasted at Torgau, visited the fortifications of that place, and saw there the brigade of Saxon troops, commanded by General Lecocq. At six in the evening he arrived at Wittenberg, and viewed the fortifications. On the 11th, at five in the morning, his Majesty reviewed three divisions from France; he appointed to the vacant situations, and granted rewards to several officers and soldiers. Setting out from Wittenberg at three in the afternoon, the Emperor arrived at six o'clock at Dessau, where his Majesty saw General Philippon's division. His Majesty left Dessau at two in the morning, and at five was at Magdeburg, where are encamped three divisions of General Count Vandamme's corps.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, June 21.—Some days ago a flag of truce arrived here from Sweden.—The Danish corps which is on the frontiers is now under the orders of the Prince of Eckmuhl. The Swedes still remain tranquil at Stralsund, where they have hitherto expected, though uselessly, 30,000 Russians, who were to have joined them, and which recent events have forced to join the Grand Army in Silesia.

SWEDEN.

Gottenburgh, July 12.—The Crown Prince left Stralsund on Tuesday last, and it is supposed Mr. Thornton and all the Foreign Ambassadors will follow immediately.—Great reinforcements arrive daily to join the Russians.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, June 12.—Yesterday the body of Prince Kutusoff Smolensko arrived at the place appointed by his Imperial Majesty for its sepulture, in the church of our Lady of Casan.—The procession left the convent of St. Sergius at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The burgher corps of St. Petersburgh arrived at three o'clock, at the limits of the city, near to the river Tarakanowka, to receive the venerable remains of which the capital was to be the depot. The Nobles and Clergy, accompanied by the Metropolitan, and the great Civil and Military Authorities, followed on foot. The capital had not for a long time beheld so imposing a sight as this funeral procession, which was the finest triumphal march, and worthy of the hero of the nation. The people drew the funeral car to the church door. The coffin was placed in a vault under the dome. It was covered by the trophies of the French

eagles and colours, accompanied by the Turkish trophies. A genius, with a laurel-crown in his hand, hovered in the air over the hero's corpse. The people went there to render their last homage to the man of their affections. The offices for the dead, and the interment of the corpse, will take place to-morrow. The tomb is prepared under the picture which represents the deliverance of Moscow.

[Some reflections on a Congress for a Peace are inserted in the Petersburgh Gazette of the 17th (29th) of June, from the Konigsberg Gazette.' They conclude as follows:—]

"The French Emperor, before his departure from Paris in April last, said to the Deputies of the Legislative Body, that the integrity of the French had never been endangered, nor never should be. If he continues to adhere to this declaration, the Congress for Peace at Prague is superfluous. Not only must there be no question of what France has usurped from Germany (the Rhine being considered as the boundary between France and that country), but of the abolition of the Confederation of the Rhine, and even the kingdom of Italy itself, as also of what has been annexed to France, in the south of Germany, or the independence of Germany can never be established. France must return to original principles, and open the Congress with declaring, that she is willing to retire within her natural boundaries.

"This declaration alone, worthy of a great power, will reconcile all the powers of the Continent, and though it contains the confession of past faults, it is the only indication of a future peace with England. France must now feel that she has only weakened herself by her acquisitions. She has now an opportunity to repair that error. In short, either France understands that art, at the approaching Congress for Peace, wherever it may take place, to reconcile to herself the powers of Europe, and then will she obtain more than she could have expected, or she does not understand that art, and then is the revolution of the 18th Brumaire not the last that she may expect. Able physicians in desperate cases have often recourse to opposite remedies. There is now only one means to regain the confidence of Europe, which must be, before the Congress commences, to recall the French armies from Germany and Spain; for a negociation for peace in the neighbourhood of 300,000 French troops will not be carried on in the best spirit. If Napoleon cannot prevail on himself to remove them, be in vain boasts of commiseration for the shedding of human blood. The war must still continue; and as he has already found a Marlborough in Spain, he may find a Prince Eugene in Germany."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A shocking outrage was committed at Belfast on Monday se'nnight. The Orange Lodges of that town having walked in procession, were, on their return, pelted by the mob, when some of the Orangemen fired; in consequence of which a cooper, of the name of Hugh Graham, was shot dead on the spot; a bricklayer, named Andrew M'Narry, was mortally wounded, and died next morning at one o'clock; and William M'Laughlin, a young lad, a book-binder, received a ball in his thigh, and the next day underwent amputation.

Some days since a serious disturbance took place at Abergavenny, between some of the Frenchmen upon parole there, and some of the inhabitants of the town, occasioned by a neighbouring man, much intoxicated, reeling against two or three of the Frenchmen, who, instead of passing by without noticing the affront, very injudiciously knocked him down two or three times, which irritated the lower order of the town's people, and a general scuffle or attack ensued, but for the most part in consequence of several of the Frenchmen having, contrary to the advice of some of the respectable inhabitants, appeared armed with clubs or sticks, in a menacing manner, in the principal street of the town. Several persons were severely wounded; but the activity of the Magistrates at length restored order.

On Saturday week a dreadful accident happened at Collingwood Main Colliery, near North Shields. By an explosion of fire-damp, eight of the men were killed, and two severely burnt. Among the sufferers were Mr. Hope, one of the viewers, Mr. Wild, an overman, and two young men of the name of Richardson, who, having no parents, maintained their grandmother (now in her 102d year) in a manner that did them great credit. A number of horses were also suffocated.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 19.

CURATES' BILL.

On the consideration of the Amendments made by the Commons in the Stipendiary Curates' Bill, a conversation of some length took place. The LORD CHANCELLOR objected to one of the clauses relative to the summary mode of giving possession of the Parsonage-house; and the Bishop of LONDON also objected to this clause and to other Amendments, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the clause that came first to be discussed for three months. After some further conversation, the House divided on the Bishop of London's motion—Contents, 12—Non-Contents, 17—Majority, 5.—The Amendments were agreed to.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 20.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the British Spirits Duty Bill, the Irish Distillation Bills, the Peninsula Accounts Bill, Admiralty Registrars' Bill, Westminster Elections Bill, Stipendiary Curates Bill, and the Kilmainham Hospital Bill.

The India Bill, Ship-Owners' Bill, Loan Charge Bill, Windsor Forest Bill, and Norwich Insurance Bill, were read a third time and passed.

TRINITY BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Trinity Doctrine Bill,

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY did not mean to oppose the Bill, though he thought there was no occasion for it. The Church had never attempted to prevent others from exercising that free right of interpretation, in regard to the Scriptures, which it had exercised for itself when it separated from the Church of Rome. Nothing, indeed, could be more abhorrent to the spirit of the English Church than persecution, which never failed to augment and inflame, when it endeavoured to mitigate and extinguish.

The Bishop of CHESTER also thought the Bill unnecessary; but he was glad it had been brought forward, because it must afford a proof of the very tolerant spirit of the Church of England.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, July 21.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the India Bill, Trinity Doctrine Bill, Irish Loan Charge Bill, Palmer's Remuneration Bill, Windsor Forest Bill, and Norwich Insurance Bill.

Thursday, July 22.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

This being the last day of the Session, soon after two o'clock the Prince Regent came in state to the House, for the purpose of proroguing the Parliament with a Speech from the Throne. The arrival of the Prince in the Royal Chamber, adjoining the House of Lords, was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns. The side benches of the House were previously occupied by Ladies of the first distinction. The Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese Ambassadors, were on the right of the Throne; and a considerable number of Peers and Judges were also assembled in their robes. The Prince then entered, and took his seat on the throne, having the Great Officers of State

on each side of him, with their different emblems of office. The Prince was in military uniform.—The Usher of the Black Rod then proceeded to summon the attendance of the House of Commons, the Members of which, with the SPEAKER at their head, soon after appeared at the bar, when the SPEAKER addressed the Prince Regent as follows:—

"*May it please your Royal Highness,*

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, have closed the Supplies for the service of the present year; and, reflecting upon the various transactions which have come before us, we look back with satisfaction upon those which concern our domestic policy; entertaining also a confident hope in the prosperous issue of those great events which must regulate the settlement of our foreign relations.—Under the pressure of great burdens at home, and the still continuing necessity for great exertions, a plan has been devised and executed, which, by a judicious and skilful arrangement of our Finances, will for a considerable period postpone or greatly mitigate the demands for new taxation, and at the same time materially accelerate the final extinction of the National Debt.—Our reviving commerce also looks forward to those new fields of enterprise which are opening in the East; and after long and laborious discussions, we presume to hope, that (in conformity with the injunctions delivered to us by your Royal Highness at the commencement of the present Session) such prudent and adequate arrangements have been made for the future government of the British possessions in India, as will combine the greatest advantages of commerce and revenue, and provide also for the lasting prosperity and happiness of that vast and populous portion of the British Empire.—But, Sir, these are not the only subjects to which our attention has been called: other momentous changes have been proposed for our consideration. Adhering, however, to those laws by which the Throne, the Parliament, and the Government of this country, are made fundamentally Protestant, we have not consented to allow, that those who acknowledge a foreign jurisdiction, should be authorised to administer the powers and jurisdictions of this realm;—willing as we are, nevertheless, and willing as, I trust, we ever shall be, to allow the largest scope to religious toleration. With respect to the Established Church, following the munificent example of the last Parliament, we have continued the same annual grant for improving the value of its smaller benefices; and we have at the same time endeavoured to provide more effectually for the general discharge of those sacred duties of a Church Establishment, which by forming the moral and religious character of a brave and intelligent people, have, under the blessing of God, laid the deep foundations of British greatness.—Sir, by your Royal Highness's commands, we have also turned our views to the state of our Foreign Relations. In the North, we rejoice to see by the Treaties laid before us, that a strong barrier is erected against the inordinate ambition of France; and we presume to hope, that the time may now be arriving which shall set bounds to her remorseless spirit of conquest.—In our contest with America, it must always be remembered, that we have not been the aggressors. Slow to take up arms against those who should have been naturally our friends by the original ties of kindred, a common language, and (as might have been hoped) by a joint zeal in the cause of national liberty, we must, nevertheless, put forth our whole strength, and maintain with our ancient superiority upon the ocean those maritime rights which we have resolved never to surrender.—But, Sir, whatever doubts may cloud the rest of our views and hopes, it is to the Peninsula that we look with sentiments of unquestionable delight and triumph; there the world has seen two gallant and independent nations rescued from the mortal grasp of fraud and tyranny by British councils and British valour; and within the space of five short years from the dawn of our successes at Roleia and Vimiera, the same illustrious Commander has received the tribute of our admiration and gratitude for the brilliant passage of the Douro,—the hard-fought battle of Talavera,—the day of Busaco,—the deliverance of Portugal,—the Mural Crowns won at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz,—the splendid victory of Salamanca,—and the decisive overthrow of the Armies of France in their total rout at Vittoria; deeds which have made all Europe ring with his renown, and have covered the British name with a blaze of unrivalled glory.—Sir, that the cause of this country, and of the world, may not, at such a crisis, suffer from any want of zeal on our part to strengthen the hands of his Majesty's Government, we have finished our supplies with a large and liberal aid, to enable your Royal Highness to take all such measures as the emergencies of public affairs may require, for disappointing or defeating the enterprizes and designs of the enemy.—The Bill which I have to present to your Royal Highness for this purpose, is intituled "An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of five millions for the service of Great Britain, and for applying the sum of 200,000*l.* for the service of Ireland;"—To which Bill his Majesty's faithful Commons, with all humility intreat his Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Royal Assent was given in the usual form to this Bill; and also to another, for the Regulation of Penitentiary Houses.

REGENT'S SPEECH.

The Prince Regent then delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"The attention which you have paid to the public interests in the course of this Session demands my warmest acknowledgments.

"The splendid and signal success which has attended the commencement of the campaign in the Peninsula,—the consummate skill and ability displayed by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, in the progress of those operations which have led to the great and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria,—and the valour and intrepidity by which his Majesty's forces and those of his Allies have been distinguished, are as highly gratifying to my feelings as they have been to those of the whole nation. Whilst these operations have added new lustre to the British arms, they afford the best prospect of the deliverance of the Peninsula from the tyranny and oppression of France; and they furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom of that policy which has induced you, under every vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in the support of this glorious contest.

"The entire failure of the French Ruler in his designs against the Russian Empire, and the destruction of the French army employed on that service, were followed by the advance of the Russian forces, since joined by those of Prussia, to the banks of the Elbe; and though upon the renewal of the contest the Allied Armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior numbers collected by the enemy, their conduct during a series of severe and sanguinary conflicts has nobly upheld their military character, and commanded the admiration of Europe.

"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that there exists between me and the Courts of St. Petersburgh, Berlin, and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert: and I trust that I shall be enabled, by the aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose for which it has been established.

"I regret the continuance of the war with the United States of America.—My desire to re-establish between the two countries those friendly relations so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British Empire.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year.—It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect that, by the regulations you have adopted for the redemption of the National Debt, you have established a system which will not retard its ultimate liquidation, whilst at the same time it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the war, with the least practicable addition to the public burdens.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I entirely approve of the arrangements which you have made for the government of the British territories in India, and for the regulation of the British commerce in that part of the world. They appear to have been wisely framed, with a view to the circumstances which have occurred since this subject was last under the consideration of Parliament. By these arrangements you have preserved in its essential parts that system of government which experience has proved to be not less calculated to provide for the happiness of the inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain; and you have judiciously extended to the subjects of the United Kingdom in general, a participation in the commerce of countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which will, I doubt not, have the effect of augmenting the resources of India, and of increasing and improving the trade and navigation of his Majesty's dominions.

" The tried and affectionate loyalty of his Majesty's people, the constancy which they have displayed during this long and arduous war, and the patience with which they have sustained the burdens necessarily imposed upon them, have made an indelible impression on my mind. Such continued and persevering exertions, under so severe a pressure, afford the strongest proof of their attachment to that Constitution which it is the first object of my life to maintain.

" In the success which has recently attended his Majesty's arms, I acknowledge with devout gratitude the hand of Divine Providence. The use I desire to make of these, and of all other advantages, is to promote and secure the welfare of his Majesty's people; and I cannot more decidedly evince this disposition, than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with my Allies, of a secure and honourable peace."

Then the LORD CHANCELLOR said—" My Lords and Gentlemen,—it is the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Monday the 23d day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday the 23d day of August next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, July 20.

An Address to the Prince Regent was agreed to, praying his Royal Highness to direct the different Archbishops and Bishops to make returns of the number of resident and non-resident Clergymen in their dioceses.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, July 21.

The Deputy-Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Peers.—The SPEAKER, on his return, announced, that the Royal Assent had been given by Commission to certain Acts agreed upon by both Houses.—(See the Lords).—Adjourned.

Thursday, July 22.

The Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the Lords, when the Prince Regent delivered a Speech to both Houses of Parliament. (See Lords.)—On the return of the Members, the Speaker read a copy of the Speech, and the House immediately broke up.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1813.

Downing-street, July 19, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington:—

Ostiz, July 3, 1813.

General Clausel having retired towards Logrono, after finding our troops at Vittoria on the 22d June, and having ascertained the result of the action of the 21st, still remained in the neighbourhood of Logrono on the 24th, and till late on the 25th, and had not marched for Tudela, as I had been informed, when I wrote my dispatch of the 24th ultimo: I conceived, therefore, that there was some prospect of intercepting his retreat; and after sending the light troops towards Roncesvalles in pursuit of the army under Joseph Bonaparte, I moved the light, 4th, 3d, and 7th divisions, and Colonel Grant's and Major-General Pansonby's brigades of cavalry, towards Tudela, and the 5th and 6th divisions, and the household and General D'Urban's cavalry, from Vittoria and Salvatierra, towards Logrono, in hopes that I should be able to intercept General Clausel.—He, however, made some extraordinary forced marches, followed by General Mina with his own cavalry and the regiment of Spanish Cavalry under the command of Don Julian Sanchez, and arrived at Tudela on the evening of the 27th. He there crossed the Ebro, but the Alcalde having informed him that we were upon the road, he immediately recrossed, and marched towards Zavagossa, where, I understand from General Mina, he has since arrived.—Gen. Mina is still following the enemy, and he has taken from him two pieces of cannon, and some stores in Tudela, and three hundred prisoners. Lieut.-General Clinton has also taken possession of five guns which the enemy left at Logrono.

In the mean time, the troops under the command of Lieut.-General Sir R. Hill have kept the blockade of Pampeluna, and have moved through the mountains to the head of the Bidassoa, the enemy having entirely retired into France on that side.

I enclose the report which I have received from Lieut.-General Sir T. Graham of his actions with the enemy on the 24th and 25th of June, which appear to have been more serious than I had imagined, when I addressed your Lordship on the 26th ultimo.

General Foy had with him the garrison of Bilboa and those of Mondragon and Tolosa, besides his division of the Army of Portugal, and his force was considerable. It gives me great satisfaction to see that the Spanish and Portuguese troops mentioned by Sir T. Graham have conducted themselves so well.

The Lieutenant-General has continued to push on the enemy, by the high road, and has dislodged them from all the strong positions which they had taken; and yesterday a brigade of the army of Gallicia, under the command of General Castanos, attacked and drove the enemy across the Bidassoa, by the bridge of Irun. The enemy still maintained a post in a strong stone blackhouse, which served as a head to the bridge, and some troops in some loop-holed houses on the right of the Bidassoa; but General Giron having sent for some Spanish artillery, and Captain Dubourdieu's brigade of nine-pounders having been sent to their support, the fire of these guns obliged the enemy to evacuate, and they blew up the blockhouse and burnt the bridge.

Sir Thomas Graham reports, that in all these affairs the Spanish trooops have conducted themselves remarkably well. The garrison at Passages, consisting of one hundred and fifty men, surrendered on the 30th, to the troops under Colonel Longa. The enemy, on seeing some of our ships off Deba, evacuated the town and fort of Guetaria on the 1st instant; and the garrison went, by sea, to St. Sebastian. This place is blockaded by land by a detachment of Spanish troops. They have likewise evacuated Castro, and the garrison have gone by sea to Santona. In my former reports, I have made your Lordship acquainted with the progress of the army of reserve of Andalusia, under General the Conde del Abisbal, to join the army, and he arrived at Burgos on the 25th and 26th instant.

When the enemy retired across the Ebro, previous to the battle of Vittoria, they left a garrison of about seven hundred men in the castle of Pancorbo, by which they commanded and rendered it impossible for us to use the great communication from Vittoria to Burgos; I therefore requested the Conde del Abisbal, on his march to Miranda, to make himself master of the town and lower works, and to blockade the place as closely as he could. I have not received the report of his first operations; but I understand he carried the town and lower fort by

assault on the 28th; and I have now the pleasure to enclose his report of the final success of this operation, and the copy of the capitulation by which the garrison have surrendered.—The decision and dispatch with which this place has been subdued, are highly creditable to the Conde del Abisbal, and the officers and troops under his command.

I am concerned to inform your Lordship, that Lieut.-General Sir J. Murray raised the siege of Tarragona, I cannot say on what day, and embarked his troops. A great proportion of the artillery and stores were left in the batteries. It appears that Marshal Suchet, with a considerable body of troops, had moved from Valencia by Tortosa, and General Maurice Mathieu, with another corps, from the neighbourhood of Barcelona, for the purpose of impeding Sir J. Murray's operations, which he did not think himself sufficiently strong to continue. I have not yet received from Sir J. Murray the detailed account of these transactions: Lieut.-General Lord William Bentinck, however, who had joined and had taken the command of the army at the Col de Balaguer on the 17th, had brought it back to Alicant, where he arrived himself on the 23d, and was proceeding to carry into execution my instructions.—When Marshal Suchet marched into Catalonia, the Duque del Parque had advanced, and established his head quarters at San Felipe de Xativa, and his troops on the Xucar, where he still was on the 24th.

[Here follow the reports above-mentioned from Sir Thomas Graham and the Conde del Abisbal.]

Extract of a Letter from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Ostiz, July 3, 1813:—

I have reported in my dispatch of this day, that Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Murray had raised the siege of Tarragona, and had embarked, leaving behind him a portion of his artillery. On this transaction I do not feel myself sufficiently informed to be able to write more. I inclose copies of the letters which I have received relating to Tarragona.

Camp before Tarragona, June 9, 1813.

My Lord,—In my letter of May the 28th, I had the honour to inform your Lord-ship, that, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, the British army was then embarking. On the 31st we sailed, and anchored to the eastward of Salou Point on the evening of the 2d instant; on the 3d the army disembarked, and I invested Tarragona.

Previous to coming to an anchor, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost's brigade, under convoy of the Brune, to attack the Fort of St. Philippe; and in the night, General Copons, at my request, detached a brigade of infantry to co-operate.—The brigade of Colonel Prevost consists of the 2d, 67th, and the battalion of Roll Dillon, and to these was subsequently joined the brigade of Spanish troops commanded by Colonel Lander. The fort has been taken, and I have the honour to inclose Colonel Prevost's report to me, with the returns which he has sent.—This capture, in the present situation of our affairs, is of great importance, as it blocks up the nearest and most accessible road from Tortosa to Tarragona.

Admiral Hallowell, with that alacrity and zeal for which he is so much distinguished, sent Captain Adam, in the Invincible, to conduct the naval part of the expedition, and added the Thames, Capt. Peyton; Volcano, Capt. Carrol; Stromboli, Capt. Stoddart; Brune, Capt. Badcock. Lieut.-Colonel Prevost speaks highly of the exertions of these officers and their men, and I know how valuable and important their services were found to be. The troops of both nations bore their fatigue and performed their duty with the greatest alacrity and spirit, and deserve every commendation. The Lieut.-Colonel has, in a former dispatch, particularly noticed the gallantry and good conduct of Ensign Nelson, of the 67th, and Ensign John Dermot, of Roll Dillon's battalion.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Murray, Lieut.-Gen.

His Excellency Marquis of Wellington, &c.

P. S. I have omitted to say, that Capt. Carrol's services were particularly meritorious; and Lieut. Corbyn, of the Invincible, who commanded a battery manned by seamen, kept up a well-directed and heavy fire. The importance of this acquisition, and the rapidity with which the fort has been taken, make it quite unnecessary for me to say how much I approve the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, and of Captain Adam.

[Here follows the report of Lieut.-Colonel Prevost, with his return of the trifling loss sustained on the occasion, consisting of two officers, one of them Spanish, and four rank and file killed, and one serjeant, one drummer, and thirty-seven rank and file, wounded. The return of the stores found in the place and of the prisoners taken was published in the Gazette of July 13th.]

General Murray resumes:—

His Majesty's Ship Malta, June 14.

My Lord,—Admiral Hallowell has just decided on sending a ship to Alicant, and I have merely time to state to your Lordship, and I do so with great regret, that I have been under the necessity of raising the siege of Tarragona, and embarking the army under my command. In my private letter of the 7th instant, I mentioned to your Lordship the reports of the assemblage of the French forces at Barcelona, and that Marshal Suchet was likewise in march from Valencia, and stated it as my opinion, that should these reports be confirmed, the object your Lordship had in view could not be accomplished. Unfortunately these rumours proved true, and reluctantly I resolved on raising the siege and embarking the army, as the only means of avoiding a general action, which must have been fought under every disadvantage. I cannot at this moment refer to dates, but it is sufficient for the present to state, that the French force at Barcelona was never *rated to me* at less than eight thousand, and that previous to their march it would amount to ten thousand, with fourteen pieces of artillery. I have, however, no account that it ever exceeded eight, and that is the number on which my calculation was formed.—This force, upon the evening of the 9th, or morning of the 10th, marched out from Barcelona, and entered Villa France, at four o'clock in the evening of the 11th, from whence it was reported to me to march at twelve o'clock at night for Vendrells, distant only eighteen or twenty miles from Tarragona, by the great road, and a few miles further by another road, by which cannon can easily pass. On the 9th or 10th the arrival of Marshal Suchet at Valencia was made known to me; his exact force was never perfectly ascertained, but from the intelligence received from Valencia, he marched from thence with nine thousand men, and certainly in the rear of that place had the power of drawing great reinforcements to his army.

To these corps must be added a body of 1000 men, which had previously arrived at Tortosa, and another corps, independent of the garrison, of two thousand five hundred men, who had arrived at Merida. These corps, which *I am sure I do not exaggerate*, amount to twenty thousand five hundred men, with which, in four or five days, Marshal Suchet could attack the allied army, if he thought proper, or avoid an action if he wished still more to reinforce his army. Your Lordship, on the other hand, will observe, that I could scarcely bring into the field twelve thousand men, and that the army of Catalonia was *stated to me* at eight thousand five hundred, making twenty thousand five hundred, of which two British and two Spanish divisions were at the Col de Balaguer, and could not be withdrawn, and I could not leave less than two thousand five hundred to cover the artillery and stores, and to contain the garrison of Tarragona. The two corps, at the least, would amount to upwards of four thousand five hundred men, leaving me *sixteen* thousand men to meet the best French troops in Spain, amounting to *upwards of twenty thousand*.

I am sure there is nobody more willing to give full credit to the gallantry of the Spanish troops than I am, but your Lordship well knows that they are unable to move, and I could not therefore depend upon the execution of any order which necessarily obliged them to make a movement; and of troops of this description, I had about thirteen thousand men: unless, therefore, I could place them in position, *which*, as the French had the option of fighting when and where they pleased, it was im-

possible I could place any reliance *upon them.* My British and German troops amount only to four thousand five hundred. *Perhaps your Lordship may be of opinion, that under these circumstances I ought to have risked an action,* had no other unfavourable objections existed; but when your Lordship is informed, that I had *no possibility of retreat,* if unsuccessful, that there would have been no hopes of embarkation if followed, and that the army must have been unavoidably lost if beat, I venture to hope that your Lordship will think, however much it is to be regretted, that I have adopted the only means of maintaining, entire, or indeed of saving an army, on which so much depends. I feel the greater confidence in this hope, on reverting to the 13th paragraph of your Lordship's general instructions for the conduct of the campaign.

I am fully aware that there are many circumstances which may require further information, and upon all parts I shall be happy to give *every explanation in my power.* Your Lordship *perhaps may be of opinion* that the place should have been taken; but as it was far too strong to storm, I believe it not only to have been impossible, but that we should not have taken it in eight or ten days; my only regret is, that I continued the siege so long, induced by the hopes of the reinforcements I expected. I continued it to the last moment, and fortunately the weather proving favourable, the troops were embarked without molestation. On this favourable circumstance I could not depend for another day, and therefore, having taken my part, I immediately put it in execution, and I regret to say, that I was, in consequence, obliged to leave the guns in the most advanced batteries. Had I remained another day, they might have been brought off, *but this risk I would not run,* when the existence of the army was at stake, not only from unfavourable weather, but from the appearance of an enemy, in whose presence I could not have embarked *perhaps* at all, certainly not without suffering a great loss, and without the possibility of deriving any advantage.

I have only further at this time to add, should blame be attached to the failure of the expedition, no share of it can fall on Admiral Hallowell, who conducted the naval branch of it. From that distinguished officer I have met with every assistance and co-operation in his power; and I think it only justice to him to state, that it was his opinion that the cannon in the batteries might have been saved by remaining till the night, and that they then could have been brought off. This, however, was *a risk* I did not wish to run for so *trifling* an object, and preferred losing them to the *chance* of the embarkation being opposed, and of an eventual much more serious loss. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut.-Gen.

To the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. &c.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, July 20, 1813.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Capt. Flin, of his Majesty's sloop Cephalus, addressed to Vice-Admiral Pickmore, giving an account of his having, on the 10th of June, off Cape Mola, captured the French privateer schooner La Jeune Thetis, from Leghorn, armed with ten guns, and manned with seventy-six men:

Sir Edward Pellew has also transmitted a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, stating, that his Majesty's ship Alcmene had captured, on the 8th of June last, the French lateen-rigged vessel the Aigle, of seven guns, one howitzer, and fifty-nine men;

And also a letter from Capt. Hamilton, of his Majesty's ship Rainbow, stating, that the boats of that ship, under Lieutenant Kennedy, had captured, off the shore of Corsica, a lateen-rigged vessel, laden with oak planks.

BANKRUPTS.

B. Gooch, Portland-road, victualler.
J. Kemshead, Berners-street, carpenter.
J. Mollart, Shelton, Staffordshire, china-manufacturer.
J. Benfield, Chandos-street, dealer.
T. Mitchell, Jane-street, Commercial-road, cheesemonger.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains an extract of a letter from Sir G. Collier of the Surveillante, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated off Guitaria, July 1, 1813, stating the evacuation of Guitaria, in haste, by the French, leaving most of the cannon serviceable, and all his provisions, calculated for some months. The magazine, with 200 barrels of gunpowder, blew up some hours afterwards, in consequence of means adopted for that purpose by the enemy.—The castle, town, and port of Passage were also recovered from the enemy, and its garrison of 136 men were cut off from St. Sebastian's and taken by a Spanish brigade.

A letter from Capt. Tower, of the Curaçoa, off Toulon, recounts the capture or destruction of eight of the enemy's vessels: and a letter from Capt. Mounsey, of the Furieuse, states the cutting out, from under the tower and batteries of Orbisello, a xebec, of two six-pounders.

BANKRUPTS.

A. Nelson, Plymouth-Dock, linen-draper.
A. K. Mackenzie and E. Abbott, Austin Friars, merchants.
R. Holt, Liverpool and Manchester, merchant.
T. Stones and T. Wells, Old Broad-street, timber-merchants.
W. Hogg, Painswick, Gloucestershire, butcher.
J. Stubbs, jun. St. Martins-lane, picture-dealer.
F. Holland, County-terrace, New Kent-road, merchant.
A. Fluke, Worcester, cabinet-maker.
T. Wilkie, New Sarum, Wilts, tanner.
T. Haigh, Crosland-Hill, York, clothier.
C. Cotterell, Southampton, victualler.
T. Sayer, jun. Bungay, Suffolk, liquor-merchant.
E. Williams, Oxford-street, Middlesex, cheesemonger.
J. Clarkson, Curdworth, Warwick, grocer.
J. Rodes, Ellesmere, Salop, butcher.
H. Wilkinson, St. Paul, Gloucester, money-scrivener.
M. Barnes, Lambeth-terrace, Surrey, jeweller.
E. Daniel, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, dealer.
A. Samuel, Liverpool, silversmith.

A Correspondent, who signs himself "One of the Company," is alarmingly angry with us for saying the PRINCE REGENT was at Lord ELLENBOROUGH's the other day, and informs us that he was not, though the Duke of GLOUCESTER was, whom our Correspondent calls "our's and the faction's idol." By the "faction" we suppose he means the Opposition party, so termed by the Ministerialists; but how the Duke of GLOUCESTER is our idol, we are yet to learn, though we frankly confess, much as it may lower us in our Correspondent's eyes, that we are tolerably inclined to respect his general character as a Prince, and to think that his friendliness to the national painters and engravers, and his assistance towards the abolition of the Slave Trade, are better things than a passion for *twice-baked* and an absence of all sympathy with one's better feelings.—Our awful friend (and the reader will have a complete idea of him by this touch) concludes with a threat that he will no longer take in our paper! For our parts, we wonder how he stood it so long.—The mistake respecting the PRINCE REGENT was copied from a daily paper.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

Consols,..... 56¾ | Omnium 4¾5

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Sir JOHN MURRAY has now given his own account of the business at Tarragona, and has certainly done himself no good by it. Of all the wretched specimens of having no-

thing to say for himself, it is indeed the most finished and deplorable; and the reader is disposed to treat its pretensions with the less ceremony, and to have the less pity for its absurdities, because in the very midst of this having nothing to say, it pretends to have a good deal; and even in one instance, where it speaks of the length of the siege, affects to consider that circumstance as the only ground of regret. But this will not do:—there is a conscious something,—a betraying helplessness,—throughout the rest of the letter, that tells us what Sir John's opinion is in common with that of his countrymen in general; the indifference he attempts to express towards great objects contrasted with the importance he would make of little ones, has evidently deceived no understanding the most imbecile that can be imagined,—not even his own. His best way for excusing himself, if he would take our advice, would be to rest his apology on that understanding, and to refer his investigators to those high friends of his, who must have known it better than himself, and yet chose to thrust it into such situations.—But we are sick both of him and them.

Our readers will find, by the Government Bulletin, that success still attends our arms in Canada. Great praise is due to Colonels Vincent and Procton, and their troops, for the vigilance and bravery which procured their defeat of enemies so superior in numbers.

There is nothing worth noticing in the prorogation of Parliament, except a curious discrepancy between the authors of the Regent's *Speech*, and Mr. Abbot, the Speaker.—The Regent is made to say, "by the regulations you have adopted, for the redemption of the national debt, you have established a system which *will not retard* its ultimate liquidation, whilst at the same time it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the war with the least practicable addition to the public burthens."—Thus, according to the makers of the Royal Speech,—that is, the Ministers, their new *system*, as they are pleased to call it, "will not retard" the extinction of the national debt:—but, if Mr. Abbott is to be believed, they are much too modest in their mention of this delightful "System:"—"A plan," he affirms, "has been devised and executed, which, by a judicious and skilful arrangement of our Finances, will for a considerable period postpone or greatly mitigate the demands for new taxation, and at the same time *materially accelerate* the final extinction of the National Debt."—Here is a glorious plan indeed, which is not only to support the war without fresh taxes, but is at the same time to pay off the National Debt!—What a pity, that our great Financier, Mr. Vansittart, had not before brought forward this wonderful specific; which surely must be something in the nature of Fortunatus's purse, never empty, though always being emptied. If Mr. Abbott were not a very grave gentleman, one should be a little disposed to think that he was what they call "quizzing" the new system.

A Supplement, or Extraordinary Gazette, was to follow last night's Gazette, but it was not published when this Paper went to press, and was expected would not be till a very late hour. It was supposed it would contain nothing more than details, of which the following Bulletin is the substance:—

"*Downing-street, July* 24.

"Captain Macdowal, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, arrived this day with dispatches from Canada, dated the 14th of June, by which it appears that an attack was made on the morning of the 5th of May upon the British force at the Miamis, under the command of Colonel Proctor, by a superior force of the enemy, in which the Americans were completely defeated, with a loss, in killed and prisoners, computed at between 1000 and 1200 men. The troops under Colonel Proctor consisted of about 450 rank and file, Regulars of the 41st foot and Newfoundland Regiment, and about 400 Militia. The loss was 13 rank and file killed, 41 rank and file wounded, and 37 rank and file prisoners. Five hundred prisoners were taken from the Americans besides those in the possession of the Indians, of which the number was not ascertained.

"On the 5th of June Colonel Vincent, commanding a division at Burlington, at the head of Lake Ontario, received intelligence that the enemy had advanced with a force consisting of 3,500 men, 9 field-pieces, and 250 cavalry, for the avowed purpose of attacking his position.—Lieut.-Col. Harvey having been sent forward with the light companies of the King's and 49th regiments, advanced close to and accurately ascertained the enemy's position, and proposed to Col. Vincent a night attack on his camp. Col. Vincent adopted the suggestion, and advanced the same night with a detachment of the 8th and 49th regiments, amounting to 704 firelocks. The enemy was completely surprised and routed, his camp with four pieces of ordnance, Brigadier Generals Chandler and Winser, the first and second in command, remained in the hands of the British.

"The loss on the part of the British was 13 killed, 113 wounded, and 52 missing."

List of the Officers Killed and Wounded under Col. Vincent, in the night of the 5th June.

Staff, Fort Major Taylor, wounded severely.
8th King's Regiment, Lieut. Hooker, killed; Major Ogilvie wounded severely, not dangerously; Captain Munday, do.; and Goldrisk, do. slightly; Lieuts. Weyland and Boyd, do.
49th Regiment, Major Plenderleath wounded severely, not dangerously; Brevet Major Clerk dangerously; Brevet Major Dennis, slightly; Capt. Manners, ditto; Ensign Drury, dangerously; Adjutant Stean, slightly.

In a dispatch dated from Valencia, the 30th June, Suchet claims some advantage, evidently none of any consequence, over the Duke del Parque's army, at the Col de Ollena, on the 26th ult. He made some movements also against Elio's corps, which retreated, but without loss or disorder. He then, as our readers know, advanced to St. Philipe; but late accounts add, that he had begun his retreat to the Ebro upon hearing of the battle of Vittoria.

The arrival of the Voloutaire from the Mediterranean furnishes us with accounts to a late date of the allied army on the eastern coast of Spain. The Voloutaire landed Lord William Bentinck on the 1st instant at Alicant, whither the army had returned after their unsuccessful movements towards Tarragona; his Lordship immediately assumed the command. Sir John Murray is said to be waiting at Alicant for an opportunity to convey him to Sicily, to take the command there in Lord W. Bentinck's absence. The plague at Malta has considerably abated; the number who fell a sacrifice to the disorder did not exceed two per day.

The Thanksgiving for the Victory of Vittoria, is not to be confined to one day, but a form of Prayer, which is to be issued by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, is to be used in all churches and chapels.

The Emperor of RUSSIA is to be presented with the Order of the Garter. A Chapter, for the election and investiture, by proxy, of his Imperial Majesty, will be held this week.

We are sorry to find that Sir THOMAS GRAHAM was wounded in the thigh in an attack upon some barricadoed works at Tolosa, though his name is not inserted in the return of wounded.—*Courier.*

Private letters from Lord WELLINGTON's army state the booty which was captured near Vittoria to have been immense; besides the baggage, horses, and other articles taken in the field, the value of the specie, plate, and jewels, is estimated at six millions of dollars. Of this sum only 100,000 dollars came into the military chest; the rest was divided by the troops upon the spot.

The American Papers ascribe the surrender of the Chesapeake to an explosion which took place on board of that vessel, while in action!!!

Bayonne, to which the public attention is so much directed at present, is on the west coast of France. It is in the district of Ustaritz and department of the Lower Pyrenees, situate at the conflux of the rivers Adour and Nive, about a league from the sea, with a good harbour, but difficult to enter. It is strongly fortified, the work of the celebrated Vauban. The town is large, and of considerable importance.

Madame DE STAEL's work, the mysterious suppression of which has so long excited the curiosity of Europe, will shortly be published in this country, and is entitled, simply, "De L'Allemagne," and consists of the result of Madame DE STAEL's observations on the *manners*, the *society*, the *literature*, and the *philosophy* of the Germans. An edition, consisting of 10,000 copies, was actually printed at Paris in the year 1810, and although in its course through the press it was submitted to the Literary Police, the whole impression was suddenly destroyed in consequence of the immediate mandate of BONAPARTE. One copy, however, escaped, and from that the present edition is printing. It will contain, it is said, all the passages originally struck out by the censors of the press, and a copious new preface, developing the causes of this curious and unprecedented literary persecution.

VACCINATION.—Great as are the benefits which have resulted from this discovery in arresting the ravages of that loathsome and destructive malady the Small Pox, it would appear, by accounts just received from the Mediterranean, that this is but a part of the blessings it has conferred on mankind: Dr. LAVONT, at Salonica, has observed, that none of the individuals who had been vaccinated have hitherto been found susceptible of the infection of the Plague. The same fact has also been remarked by a Physician at Constantinople.

At the time of the murder of Mr. STEELE on Hounslow Heath, in December 1804, a man of very bad reputation resided in Hounslow, from whence he immediately afterwards absconded, and has never been heard of till he was apprehended for cow stealing in the country. He has been accordingly sent down to Hounslow with two constables, to be identified as the resident there at the time.

It was truly said of the Vauxhall Fete, that it was conducted like the affairs of the nation—that is—without foresight or preparation for events, in time. Nothing would have been more easy than to arrange the order of carriages, so as to have prevented delay, confusion, and danger in setting down and taking up. Since for a trifling sum the turnpikes might have been thrown open, and by directing the carriages to pass along by South Lambeth, after setting down, and returning by the Wandsworth road to take up, all disorder would have been prevented; and a few constables would have managed this part of the cavalcade with ease. No blame was imputed, or was imputable to the Hussars, for they conducted themselves with perfect propriety. The blame is in incessantly bringing them forth to act in situations and for purposes better adapted to the civil authorities. It might as well be imputed to them, that it is to their own depraved taste that they owe the fantastic habits in which they are tricked, as to say that they parade the streets on every Levee Day, or on every Fête, by their own choice. But here it is that there was no place for the entertainment of the company within the gardens, nor for their security without. The only relief to the *monotony* of the scene arose from the activity of the *pick-pockets*: every now and then the spirits of the company were quickened by the *cry* of "Take care of your watches," or by the *view-hollow* of a thief pursued. There was indeed an incessant struggle for something to eat and drink, which was very lively and somewhat clamorous, but not at all amusing, for it invariably ended in disappointment; and yet, we are sorry to say, that many of the *Stewards' Tickets* were openly sold, from three up to eight guineas a-piece!—*Chronicle.*

We are authorised to correct an article which appeared in our last number, respecting the grand royal fete at Vauxhall Gardens on Tuesday last; that not only did Mr. BARRETT never demand a before-hand payment of 2500 guineas, but that he has not even received, or ever been offered by any of the Noble Individuals who have the management of the same, any security whatever for the payment of that sum: we notice this to prevent an undue impression in many quarters—"to let the tub stand merely on its own bottom."—*Chronicle.*

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

On Thursday the Prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, to close the Session of Parliament. It was the second time of his going in state since his appointment to the Regency; and it being above seven years since his Majesty went, the procession excited considerable curiosity, although the assemblage of spectators was not very considerable till the return of the procession, owing to its having been erroneously stated that it would take place at three o'clock.

The Prince Regent arrived at St. James's Palace, in his private carriage from Carlton-house, dressed in regimentals, and wearing the Order of the Garter. His Royal Highness proceeded to the Levee-room, where the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, the Comptroller of the Household, and a number of other Officers were in waiting to receive him. The Field Officer in waiting made his return to the Prince, and took the password for the day. It being announced to his Royal Highness that every thing was in readiness, he proceeded through the suite of rooms, and down the great stairs, accompanied by his numerous attendants. The Prince entered

the State Carriage at five minutes before two o'clock, attended by the Duke of Montrose, to carry the Sword of State, and Lord James Murray as the Lord in waiting On his Royal Highness entering the State Carriage, the band of the Coldstream Regiment struck up "God save the King;" the regiment at the same time presenting arms. The eight cream-coloured horses were ornamented with a profusion of light-blue ribbons. The procession began to move in the following order:—

Three of the Life Guards.

A Carriage and six bays, in which were a Gentleman Usher, Exons, and Silver Stick in waiting.

The 2d Carriage and six bays, in which were General Finch, the Groom in Waiting, General Leigh (for the Master of the Robes,) and a Page of Honour.

The Master of the Horse's Carriage, drawn by six black horses, decorated with red ribbons and tassels: in it were the Earls of Harrington and Macclesfield, the Gold Sticks in waiting.

Twelve of the Life Guards.

Four Marshalmen.

Fourteen livery servants of the Prince Regent, in their state liveries.

Ten Yeomen of the Guard, two and two.

Four footmen, on each side of the carriage.

Four Yeomen, one at each wheel.

The procession proceeded through the centre Mall in St. James's-park. Parties of the 7th Hussars attended in the Park and the streets to prevent interruption. His Royal Highness entered the House of Peers at 20 minutes past two o'clock, and came out at ten minutes before three, which was announced by the sound of trumpets, and the discharge of artillery from the Lambeth shore. The procession returned in the same order. On the Prince getting out of the State Carriage at St. James's, he appeared much oppressed with heat; he was received by the Lord Chamberlain, the Treasurer, and the Comptroller of the Household. His Royal Highness left the Palace for Carlton-house in his private carriage.

On the return of the State Carriage to the King's Mews, the crowd was so great there, that the men could not proceed with cleaning it. They were so much interrupted by the rudeness of the multitude, that they were obliged to put it up till the arrival of a party of horse and foot soldiers enabled them to proceed in the operation.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 146.

The rival Theatres have closed the scene of their contention for public favour, with addresses full, as usual, of the most ardent promises. As representatives of the public opinion (a title to which we apprehend we have as much claim as the pensioners and expectants of St. Stephen's), we hold it our duty to notice these appeals to popular kindness and credulity; and first of the first, as our great master in stage criticism *, Aristotle used to say, we will begin in due order of precedence with Drury-Lane. We still recollect the sensations of delighted wonder, with which on the night of its opening, we wandered amidst its splendid saloons, and feasted our unsatisfied eyes with the profuse and gorgeous beauties scattered over its boxes and proscenium. At length, not being much wiser than other people (a secret by the way for communicating which our readers should feel much obligation to us), we sat down, convinced that we could never be tired amid such exuberant magnificence. Such however is the frailty of human judgment, that in half an hour we found ourselves yawning over Mr. Elliston's *Hamlet*, and had fairly fallen into a doze by the time he was murdered. The overture to the farce roused us to a fresh contemplation of the glories around us, and we were wondering how our attention could have flagged for a moment, when a new and not very agreeable feeling was suddenly excited. The curtain was drawn up, and presented a cobler's shop with most of its usual furniture, but at the same time festooned with the richest and most glowing draperies; while in the front stood—not two pans of charcoal, but two superb altars of light, which might have added grace to the temple of Minerva, when Athenian greatness was at its height. To complete the incongruity, Dowton in the sordid dress of *Old Jobson*, took care, no doubt with a humourous relish of the contrast, to plant himself close to one of those gaudy structures whenever he had to utter any thing particularly broad and coarse. This piece of practical wit, in the association of remote forms, was too much for laughter: it tortured the sense, and we hurried out half displeased at the splendour which had enraptured us at our entrance. Our feelings we believe were not particular: the public were soon sated with novelty, however grand, and required some additional stimulus to awaken and to preserve their curiosity. What have the Managers done in furtherance of such purposes? In their own language, they have manifested "a vigorous and disinterested discharge of their duty." If we were disposed to cavil, we might protest against the absurdity of the phrase "disinterested." Managers now-a days are neither so public spirited nor so silly as to expend their labour and their money to gratify the people with gratuitous shows. They collect together all the pleasing provocatives which they can find; but they expect, in compensation, to see full houses. But the word was no doubt a mere slip of a tongue, used to talk without much reflection, or it was a mere *façon de parler*, like the eternal obligations of a complimentary note. Have then the Managers exerted themselves either by the display of good actors or of good dramas? It is not our purpose to do so dull a thing as to give a catalogue raisonné of all the performers, but we will just ask whether the deep-drawn monotonies and unthoughtful grimaces of Mr. Elliston, or the short stiff stifled bark and the limited contortions of Mr. Rae, fit those gentlemen for the rank of principal tragedians—and again, whether Mr. De Camp is fit for any part beyond a footman, or a stage-walker in pantomime. What new dramas have been produced? We have not forgot the excellent tragedy of "*Remorse*," and we ardently hope, that the powerful talents of its author are again employed to renovate the fallen dignity of the drama. At the same time, on inspecting Mr. Coleridge's preface, we cannot but lament to see the price at which a man of genius must consent to buy his introduction to the stage. To flatter Mr. Arnold is not the most dignified exertion of the intellect: to call Mr. Elliston an improver of fine poetry, has its repulsive qualities about it: but to descant on the judgment and taste of Mr. De Camp, is to sink fathoms deep below the centre of degradation. If these are the terms on which alone an admission to the stage is procurable, we

* Every theatrical critic ought to feel veneration for the Stagirite who was the first who criticised the drama, and still sheds such a lustre on the profession.

should have thought "aliquis de * ponte negavit;" in other words, one of Sir Richard Phillips's *Bridge-street* authors would reject them with disdain. Mr. Raymond, who is fond of giving good advice to the public, suggests, that "genius which is ever diffident should be encouraged in its approaches to the public." We agree with him, on the presumption that he does not allude to Mr. Coates: but we would ask whether the authors of such farces as "*The Russian*," "*Lose no Time*," or "*The Hole in the Wall*," are designated in the above cautionary paragraph? We hardly think that those who could obtrude upon public notice such unidea'd crudities can have much diffidence: if they have, we are sure it springs from a source very different from genius.

But it is time to pay our respects to Covent-Garden. It is curious to observe how entirely the concluding address accords with the Manager's favourite system. Mr. Harris, with a total disbelief in the existence of intellectual pleasure, has long considered the public as so many children, to be entertained with gewgaws, and tinsel, and shews. Convinced that

"Migravit ab ave voluptas,
Omnis ad incertos oculos et gaudia vana,"

he has filled the stage at one time with horses and at another with elephants; and we half suspect, that by the phrase "national ornaments," in the late address, he intends to gratify us with a bull-bait, at least in effigy. We will not say one word against horses, whom we think very respectable and unaffected performers: the elephant, indeed, contrary to the usual nature of the beast, was rather refractory, but that evidently arose from his not having made up his mind as to the propriety of his appearance. But we object to that system of cupidity, which builds theatres ten times larger than the demand of theatrical visitants requires, and is then compelled to have recourse to every species of empirical delusion to fill the benches with mere gazers. Can the Managers be ignorant of what is familiar to every body else, that the English are not a theatrical people; that with the exception of the nightly danglers who fill about one-tenth part of the boxes, there is not a family man, who visits the theatres four times in the season. The performance begins too early for the man of business, who cannot leave his counting-house, and too late for the man of fashion, whose dinner hour is postponed till past twelve o'clock. Then as the middle orders are fast climbing into an equality with the stationary aristocracy, and there are no private boxes, a Lady Betty or a Lady Susan, descended perhaps from the blood of a mistress of William the Conqueror, must sit on the same bench with Mrs. Deputy Paduasoy, the wife of their own linen-draper. Lastly, the man of taste stays away because he can neither hear the words of the poet, nor observe the varying expression of the actor's countenance. All these causes operate to keep the spacious theatres of the metropolis empty, and it is for this reason that we should wish to see a third theatre just large enough to hold the admirers of the drama, and where the understanding may reap a full harvest of enjoyment without any adscititious aid from the menageries of Pidcock and Astley. In the meantime, though there is much to laugh at, and much to censure in the management of the rival theatres, we will not, in the language of *Mercutio*, imprecate "a plague on both the houses," but shall be content to visit them occasionally, under all their disadvantages, so long as Kemble and Young remain to give dignity to the stage: while Jordan and Davison throw over it all the graces, and "quips and cranks, and wreathed smiles" of the most various fancy: and while Dowton, Bannister, Liston, and Munden * continue absolute in all the regions of merriment, from the accurate delineations of deep-thinking humour to the broad grin and shaking sides of unreflecting joillity.

* The beggars of Rome took their station on the bridges of the Tiber.

* What is the reason that Munden never appears? We believe the whole town miss the flexible comedy of his countenance.

FORGED BANK NOTES.

Mr. Examiner,—The evils resulting from a forced circulation of Bank Notes, have lately, in different forms and shapes, attracted public notice—have been universally felt—and by many justly deplored.—It is however to those which are *forged* that I would now draw the attention of your readers, and from some of them I hope to gain a little information on the subject.—It has been stated in a periodical publication, and the writer says he does not fear contradiction when he asserts it, "that any engraver's apprentice, who has served *two years*, is fully competent to the execution of any plate issued by the Bank." Thus the facility of the execution, and the exactness of the imitation, are partly the cause why so many are in circulation, and renders them difficult to be detected not only by the illiterate, but even by those who are competent to judge *, and have a considerable number passing through their hands. Under these circumstances, and as the Bank take care not to *lose* any thing by forged Notes, one should imagine that the Company would readily afford every assistance to the unfortunate holders of such Notes, and who are liable to take them almost every day, *without* the means of *knowing* they are spurious. Such, however, does not appear to me to be the case: on the contrary, they seem to endeavour to throw difficulties in their way.—When a person in the country pays his Cash Notes into the hands of his Banker, they are of course immediately forwarded to the London connection, and then sent into the Bank; a one Pound note may be said by them to be forged †; and a paper is given from what is called the Investigator's Office, stating the number and what marks there are on it, if any.—From these marks, which most Bankers and others use, for few take the numbers of one Pound Notes, the Banker in the country learns of whom he received the Note, and states, that he must either pay one Pound for it, or have his account debited with the amount; but this person wishes to have his note returned in order that he may endeavour to trace it and recover the value; he is however informed that the Bank will not part with it, unless a promise is given that it shall be returned, which in most cases is impracticable, as it may chance to be traced back through several hands.—It is true you may call at the Bank and see it, and this may do very well for those who live in London, but it is of no avail to residents in the country; for perhaps the person who has to lose the amount can ill afford it, much less three or four times the sum to be expended in a journey of 50 or 100 miles up to

* It has been mentioned to me as a proof of the *difficulty of detecting* forged Notes, that the Bank have actually paid the *forged Note*, and refused to *pay their own*, which was presented after the forged one, because they said they had paid one of the *same number* before.

† It is here worthy of remark, that these Notes are so declared to be forged, "by a sanctum sanctorum or private office established for that express purpose, the secret of which is confided to two or three persons only,"—who it will be seen by the above note are liable to err,—"and should one Bill or ten thousand be declared by them to be forgeries without any *alleged proof*, the holder has no redress; and his character and situation in life may alone screen him from prosecution for uttering them."

London for such a purpose. At all events, such a proceeding, such a remedy, would be worse than the disease; and indeed if he could easily, and at a small expence, obtain a sight of it, it would probably be of no use, unless he could take the person he received it from with him—as he refuses to pay the money till the note is returned; and I think very properly, as it leaves a Banker's Clerk, who may have taken the Note without properly marking it, or any person who is not very nice as to what he says to avoid losing money, at liberty to charge any individual he pleases with having paid him a Forged Note. But a question arises here, and that is, how far the Banker is justified in demanding the amount of his customer, or debiting his account with it until such Note is returned. I may then fairly conclude, that much trouble and loss might be spared many individuals, and the public in general, if the Note was returned with the word *forged* stamped upon it, which would prevent its finding its way into circulation again; and the detention of it is so arbitrary a proceeding, such an act of injustice, that I am quite at a loss to know what end the Bank can have in view by it. Such are the impressions of my mind, and on the minds of several of your readers: they may be incorrect; if so, I hope some one of your Correspondents will give us just ideas and views of the subject—it is for information I write.—I remain, your's &c. W. H.

Abingdon, April 20, 1813.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturday, July 17.

CHAWNER *v.* WARBURTON.

This was an action by which the plaintiff, a clergyman, sought to recover from the defendant, who keeps a house for the reception of insane persons, at Hoxton, a compensation in damages, for having unwarrantably received and falsely detained him as an insane person, in the house so kept by him, for the space of nearly seven years.

Mr. TOPPING having stated the case on the part of the plaintiff, a number of witnesses were examined, consisting principally of keepers who had been in the service of the defendant during the period the plaintiff had been confined in his house, all of whom concurred in stating that they had never seen any thing like insanity in the conduct of the plaintiff, during the whole of the time he had been so confined in the defendant's house. It appeared that the plaintiff had been first sent to the house of the defendant in the year 1805, and that after remaining there for some months, having the liberty of the garden and the use of the front parlour occupied by those who were in the most convalescent state, he was sent home to his own house in the country, in the custody of a keeper, who was to attend upon him so long as might be thought necessary. Here he was joyfully received by his wife, by whom, in about ten days, the keeper was dismissed. In the following year, however, the plaintiff, was again sent to the house of the defendant, and was for several months kept in the back parlour, allotted for those in a more advanced or dangerous state of insanity. From thence he was removed to the front parlour, having again free access to the garden, &c. but was never discharged out of confinement till he contrived a few months ago to make his escape. During the whole of this period the keepers who attended on the plaintiff and the defendant's other patients never saw any thing but sane, calm conduct, on the part of the plaintiff. One person alone of this description, named Richards, still in the defendant's service, deposed that the plaintiff had a high and a low state of mind; that the high was the irrational state; that the plaintiff would then talk at random about the King and the Parliament, wishing them all murdered, and would also talk about his wife's infidelity. On their cross-examination, the witnesses admitted that the defendant's house was regularly visited by Dr. Willis once or twice a week, and also by the visiting Physicians, appointed under the Act of Parliament, and that all of those Gentlemen had the same opportunities of seeing the plaintiff as they had of seeing the other persons confined there; while, at the same time, the plaintiff was in no respect precluded from access to them.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL having addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant, who had pleaded a justification,

Dr. Chawner, the plaintiff's brother, and *Mr. Croft*, a surgeon of eminence, was called, who proved that they had seen instances of insanity in the plaintiff from the year 1801, and that from what they had seen, and from the representations of the family, they were induced to sign the certificates, on the faith of which the defendant received the plaintiff into his house; the original certificate having been granted by Mr. Croft, and the subsequent one at the time when Mr. Chawner was sent back after his temporary liberation, having been signed by his brother Dr. Chawner.

Mr. TOPPING here stated to his Lordship, that he felt himself placed in a very delicate situation; and after what he had now heard, he wished to know his Lordship's opinion, whether there was any hope in proceeding further?

Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought not. The defendant had justified, by stating that he had taken the plaintiff on the representation of his friends, and that justification he had made out. There ought to have been another assignment on the record, charging the defendant with confining the plaintiff longer than was necessary.—The plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

Monday, July 19.

GOODALL *v.* FLETCHER.

This was an action by which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant a compensation in damages, for criminal conversation by the defendant with the plaintiff's wife.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in stating the case, observed, that when actions of the nature of the present were of an aggravated description, they constituted probably the greatest injury which one man could commit against another. He should not say that the present action was of this most aggravated description; but this he might say, that to his conception it partook, in a certain degree, of every one of those qualities which were in general understood to constitute aggravations in actions of this kind. If it constituted an aggravation of the offence that the party committing it stood in the relation of a friend to him who was injured—of that feature of aggravation did the present case partake. If it was understood as an aggravation that the parties should have stood in the relations of intimacy towards each other,—of that feature did the present case partake. If it was an aggravation that the defendant had been in the confidence of the plaintiff, and had duties to perform for him—of those features of aggravation did the present case partake. If, finally, it was an aggravation that the person committing the injury had been eminently in the confidence of the person injured, so that it became in a peculiar manner his duty to have protected him from injury by others, instead of injuring him himself;—if this constituted an aggravation of the defendant's offence and of the plaintiff's injury, then was the present case aggravated above all other cases of a similar nature which had ever come before a Jury. Having furnished to the Jury this index of aggravations to the present case, he should now proceed to redeem himself, by stating how he made them out. If the Jury had collected the name of the plaintiff, he presumed that some of them already anticipated that he was the person commonly known by the name of Admiral of Hayti, having been received into the service of Christophe the Black Chief of St. Domingo, in that capacity, which was a lucrative one; for it would be shewn, by the oath of the present defendant himself, that he admitted having received from the plaintiff remittances made by him to this country, to the amount, by his own acknowledgment, of 20,000*l.*, though, in fact, they amounted to a sum vastly more. The plaintiff's wife was an actress of celebrity, who had had eight children to the plaintiff. In the course of her profession she must have been exposed to temptations which usually surround Ladies who dedicate themselves to the stage. In modern times, many examples of extreme and highly meritorious virtue had been there exhibited; but he ventured to affirm, that never any woman had borne a higher or more eminent character, for pro-

priety of conduct than Mrs. Goodall had. He had here many eminent performers, who would bear testimony to this fact, and who would prove that her conduct had been unexceptionable till the absence of her husband, and she became exposed to the seductive arts practised upon her by this defendant. The defendant was an Attorney, who, by his profession, ought to have been peculiarly warned against offences of this kind. He was, besides, the person entrusted with the management of all the plaintiff's affairs—the arbiter of his future prospects. He had complained of the way in which his conduct had been incidentally introduced in other cases connected with the affairs of this plaintiff; but, if he would so conduct himself, he must expect not entirely to escape. He was not a man in the heyday of youth: he had other connections without breaking in upon the domestic comforts of the plaintiff, who had unfortunately reposed confidence in him: he was a married man, with three children, on whom his protection and care ought to have been bestowed. Yet he had debauched and for some time had carried on a criminal connection with the wife of his confiding client and friend. The Attorney-General should shew to the Jury the way in which he conducted himself with the wife of his friend, and should then leave it to them to say, if it was possible that human depravity could mount much higher. Having done so, it would not be necessary for him to add a single word as to the amount of damages. He should shew this from the defendant's own letters: he should make no selection of passages, but should read to them the whole, and ask them, if there was a single word in the letter he now held in his hand, which any man ought to write to the wife of his friend. The letter thus began:—"I beseech you, my dear, dear Charlotte, call forth all your firmness, and mind, in your present situation. Be composed and resolute, and I will answer for it you will soon get quit of the oppression you have so long endured. Be sure, my love, I never said, I had more influence over you than any other person. I never, as long as I breathe, could think or speak of you but in terms such as the most unmixed esteem and love dictate."—Again: "Believe me, my dear Charlotte, I am warmly attached to you, all from the most sincere, warm, virtuous affection." "I will employ all my energies to make you happy and comfortable. There is no fatigue I will not endure, no privation I will not suffer on your account:" "Recollect, I am your's, and your's only."—This to the wife of his friend!—Having shewn this, the Attorney-General asked, had he not nearly got to the end of what he set out with stating, that the conduct of the defendant had reached to the height of human atrocity? This, however, was poor and spiritless, compared with what followed:—"My heart, my soul, is interested in your happiness, and in nothing else. All this I sincerely promise, and vow to fulfill if it please God to spare my life.—Be cold, calm, and resolute to this man, whose nature is ferocious: trust to what I say; do not be duped by him."—Again: "Doubt what will become of you! Are you not mine?"—Had he not violated her person—was she not damned—was she not sold to him, as the Devil of her destiny? "Your children are as dear to me as my own;" "my love can never have a change: gratify the best feelings of my soul by coming to me, and separate yourself from the oppresive misery you have so long endured.—Be composed, be firm, be happy. God Almighty bless you, my dear, my beloved wife."—The Attorney-General asked, had he not now redeemed his pledge, and shewn a case of atrocity seldom witnessed?—Another letter, however, in March, he conceived, carried the matter still farther, in which, writing to Mrs. Goodall of her husband, he says:—"I can expect no ease or peace till effectual means are taken to put an end to his unprincipled villainy. If, indeed, he were out of the way, it might be otherwise."—If that obstacle could be removed, then might the defendant and the plaintiff's wife expect to enjoy that bliss which was only to be derived from such pure love as they felt for each other.—The Attorney-General said, he should prove an improper intercourse to have taken place between those parties, under fictitious names; and then, he was satisfied, having given the letters in evidence, that no damages which the Jury could put on record could be esteemed excessive.

Elizabeth Nunns proved the marriage of the plaintiff with his wife Charlotte, to have taken place at Newcastle-under-line, about 20 years ago. They then went to Bath or Bristol. The witness visited them in London two or three years after their marriage; at which time they lived on the best terms. She had not seen them often since.—Cross-examined by Mr. SCARLETT.—The witness stated, that she was the sister of Mrs. Goodall, their father was a Mr. Stanton, a Manager of several Provincial Theatres. Mrs. Goodall had performed previous to her marriage, and immediately afterwards procured an engagement in London, where she was an actress of great celebrity. The plaintiff was then a midshipman, and, at the time the witness visited her sister and him in London, was preparing to go abroad; she had since seen little of him, or of her sister, having principally been in the country.

Mr. Dolman, formerly a hatter in St. James's street, but now retired from business, said he had known Mr. and Mrs. G. for 20 years. He had had frequent opportunities of seeing them, down to the period of Capt. Goodall's last going abroad, about three years ago. They always appeared an affectionate and perfectly happy couple. He could say no more of Mrs. G. than this, that he himself, and the females of his family, were always happy to see her, which they should not have been, had they not entertained a good opinion of her.—Cross-examined by Mr. RICHARDSON.—The witness said Mrs. G. had occasional remittances from her husband when abroad, and the family did not depend entirely on her exertions. She was, however, a most active woman, who had conducted herself with uncommon propriety and ability, arranging her husband's affairs, when he had the misfortune to be made a prisoner of war.

Mr. Littlewood, schoolmaster at Walworth, and *Mr. Laurie*, a partner in the house of Whittle and Laurie, map-sellers, bore similar testimony.

Mr. Bannister had known Mr. and Mrs. Goodall for the last 20 years. During a great part of that period Mrs. G. had an engagement in London. From the witness's observation, Mr. G. was very much attached to his wife, and she to him. She conducted herself with the strictest propriety, indeed in a most exemplary manner.—Cross-examined by Mr. SCARLETT. Mr. Bannister said he had seen Mr. G. principally behind the scenes, his acquaintance with him having originated through his wife. He had also visited at their house in York-street, Covent-garden, and had seen Mr. G. in private families. Mr. G. was in the habit of attending his wife home from the Theatre, when he was in this country.

Stephen Trahern, keeper of the White Horse Inn at Uxbridge, said he now knew the defendant, Mr. F. who called at his house, on the 24th July, 1812, on horse-back, and ordered a chaise for Salthill and back. He returned, having in company with him a Lady, whom the witness now knew to be Mrs. Goodall. They had supper and slept together that night.—Next morning they had breakfast up-stairs; and the Gentleman ordered a chaise for the Lady to proceed to Windsor by Datchet Bridge, while he himself departed as he had come, on horseback.—This evidence was corroborated by the chamber-maid and post-boy.

Mr. Perryman, Post-master of Windsor, proved that Mrs. G. lived there about a year and a half ago, and received letters under the name of Mrs. Mellon. One of those letters, being the one first read by the Attorney-General, was by mistake given to Miss Goodall, and caused the discovery which gave rise to the present action.

It also appeared that Mrs. G. lived subsequently at Grove-place, Warren-street, Camden Town, under the name of Stanton.

Mr. Thompson, partner of Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinson and Thompson, solicitors, proved that four letters produced and given in evidence, one of them addressed to Mrs. Mellon, at Windsor, and the other three to Mrs. Stanton, Grove-place, Camden Town, were in the defendant's hand-writing; also, that the defendant had been attorney for the plaintiff, and received remittances and consignments to a large amount on his account.

Mr. Scarlet, for the defendant, admitted that the adultery was proved, and that the only question was the quantum of damages. That these ought not to be aggravated by the letters, he inferred from this circumstance, that they had all been written subsequent to the connection in question, and therefore could have had no effect in producing it. As a ground for reducing the damages to the smallest sum possible, he was instructed to offer evidence that the plaintiff set no value on the jewel for which he now sought to recover compensation, he himself having formed improper connections while abroad.

In this latter point, however, the Learned Counsel entirely failed.

The Attorney-General replied, strongly arguing that the case of the defendant was doubly aggravated by the defence he had set up.

Lord Ellenborough said, the only questions were as to the aggravations or extenuations attending the commission of the offence, there being no doubt as to the fact itself. As to the aggravations, there was sufficient that the plaintiff and his wife, who had borne him a family of seven or eight children, lived happily together; and that she had conducted herself with propriety in a profession where she was likely to experience temptations. Defendant, too, had been in the confidence of the husband, which was a strong aggravation of his offence. Then, as to the extenuations; the circumstance of the letters having passed subsequently to the commission of the offence, formed no extenuation; it rather led to the inference that the connection had been brought about by similar means. The only other extenuation alledged, was the infidelity of the husband when abroad. That, if proved, might surely go in diminution of damages; but there was no evidence of the fact, on the contrary, the circumstances adduced in evidence rather went to disprove it. He left it with the Jury, however, to decide that point, and to give such damages as they might think adequate in the circumstances of the case.

The Jury immediately found for the plaintiff—Damages 5000*l.*

POLICE.

UNION-HALL.

On Wednesday last, a person was brought to this office, charged with picking pockets, in Vauxhall Gardens, on the night of the Festival.—Mr. Deare, of Harcourt-buildings, Inner Temple, stated, that his pocket was picked of his handkerchief and gloves; and suspicion having fallen upon the prisoner, he was seized by Glennon, a police officer, and at the same moment threw away the handkerchief. The gloves were found upon him, and both articles were identified by Mr. Deare.—The prisoner said he was a Clergyman, and that he was admitted by a ticket for a Gentleman who was not well. He was remanded for farther examination.

Henry Herring was also brought up on a similar charge.—The Earl of Normanton stated, that being at Vauxhall, he felt some person push against him, and immediately after felt a hand drawing something out of his pocket. His Lordship instantly turned round and seized the prisoner by the wrist, upon which he dropped his Lordship's snuff-box. The Earl then delivered him over to Collingbourn, an officer.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

Attempt at Murder.—*Charles Conconnel*, an Irishman, was charged before the sitting Magistrate, with attempting to murder his wife by stabbing her with a small pen-knife, on Wednesday night last. It appeared that the circumstances attending this horrid transaction were as follows:—A complaint was some time since exhibited by Mrs. Conconnel against her husband before a Magistrate, at this office, for ill treatment; on which occasion, he was, for want of bail, committed for trial at the Sessions for an assault. The Sessions finished on Wednesday last, and his wife not having appeared to prosecute, he was discharged by proclamation, and they returned home together, apparently on the most affectionate terms. They passed the evening and supped together, in the same amicable manner. The poor woman retired to rest, but as soon as she was undressed and in bed, the husband approached her, and, with a small penknife, stabbed her in the lower part of the body. Her cries alarmed the house, and the report of murder having reached Friend, the night constable of St. Olave's, he went immediately to the house, where he found the prisoner, who had not attempted to escape, but suffered himself to be searched; and on the penknife being taken out of his pocket, acknowledged what he had done, but assigned no reason for his conduct. The poor woman was taken immediately to Guy's Hospital, where she continues in a dangerous state, the prisoner was committed for re-examination, when it shall have been ascertained whether the injury sustained by his unfortunate victim is mortal or not.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

On Friday *James Caha* was charged with barbarously beating his three children, the eldest of whom is a girl under eight years of age: the defendant resided in Falconbury-court, St. Anne's. It appeared that the cries of the children led to the interference of the neighbours, who entered the house and found them in a most pitiable state. The prisoner had been beating them unmercifully with a stick, until their bodies presented a spectacle shocking to describe. Drunkenness was alleged as the cause of the defendant's barbarity. He was committed, and the children were placed under the care of the parish officers.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Camden Town, July 22, 1813.

Sir,—*Two persons*, male and female, drove through this town, from Kentish Town, with a groom riding after their one-horse chaise. On Monday last, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, they knocked down, and (literally speaking) drove over a young woman, who, in consequence thereof, is dangerously ill, and confined to her bed, at No. 2, Gloucester-place, Camden Town. I hope you will have the goodness to insert this paragraph in your Paper, in the anxious desire that it may be read by the couple alluded to; and that (though late) they may evince some little feeling towards the unfortunate young woman whom they have disabled.—If they do not immediately come forward, no exertion shall be left untried to discover them, and to make them known to the world.—I remain, Sir, Your Constant Reader.

The young man of the name of *Herring*, who was detected in robbing Lord Normanton at Vauxhall Gardens, and who was a shopman at Hookham's in Bond-street, is strongly suspected of having committed the late numerous robberies in the Pit of the Opera-house, where he attended every night to take the tickets which were left at Hookham's. He was admitted to the performances as a matter of course, and was in the constant habit of conversing with Townsend the officer without any reserve, and in case of any plan being laid for the detection of the robber, he would have known it.

BIRTH.

On the 20th inst. at his house in Southwark, Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Edmund Ludlow, Esq. of a son.

DEATH.

At Vittoria, in Spain, on the 24th June, in the 24th year of his age, Captain George Hay, Royal Scotts, eldest son and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Andrew Hay, of the wound he received in the glorious action fought under Marquis Wellington on the 21st June, when leading the column to storm the bridge at Guimarra Maior. Thus the young officer finished his fifth active campaign and honourable career, universally esteemed and regretted, not only by his family and the officers of his own rank, but by all the General Officers to whom he was personally known. He united the most amiable and polished manners in private life with the most cool and determined gallantry in the field.

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